



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/663,034	09/15/2003	Sang-Yong Park	678-1266	2550
66547 7590 04/22/2011 THE FARRELL LAW FIRM, P.C. 290 Broadhollow Road Suite 210E Melville, NY 11747				
EXAMINER				
PHUONG, DAI				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2617				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
04/22/2011		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/663,034

**Applicant(s)**

PARK ET AL.

**Examiner**

DAI A. PHUONG

**Art Unit**

2617

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 February 2011.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 19-25 and 27-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 19-25 and 27-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-945)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### Response to Argument

1. Applicant's arguments filed 02/15/2011 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Examiner respectfully notes that the scope of independent claims 19 and 22-23 have been changed as the Applicant currently amends the claims by adding some limitations of claim 38, e.g., wherein the data form of the schedule-recordable SMS message includes parameters indicating use of an alert tone for the schedule and type of the alert tone.

Applicant, on page 9 of the remark, argues that Isomursu does not teach “wherein the data form of the schedule-recordable SMS message includes parameters indicating use of an alert tone for the schedule and type of the alert tone” as recited in independent claims 19 and 22-23. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Firstly, Applicant uses a particular word recited in the claims, e.g. “tone”. However, during patent examination, the pending claims must be “given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification.” In re Hyatt, 211 F.3d 1367, 1372, 54 USPQ2d 1664, 1667 (Fed. Cir. 2000). Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution, and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. In re Prater, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550- 51 (CCPA 1969). The broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims must also be consistent with the interpretation that those skilled in the art would reach. In re Cortright, 165 F.3d 1353, 1359, 49 USPQ2d 1464, 1468 (Fed. Cir. 1999). See MPEP 2111.

Secondly, according to <http://dictionary.reference.com>, the term "tone" is defined as follow:

9. a quality of color with reference to the degree of absorption or reflection of light; a tint or shade; value.
10. that distinctive quality by which colors differ from one another in addition to their differences indicated by chroma, tint, shade; a slight modification of a given color; hue: *green with a yellowish tone*.
11. *Art* . the prevailing effect of harmony of color and values.

Thirdly, Isomursu teaches that a user of a first terminal transmits a SMS message to a user of a second terminal. When the second terminal receives the SMS message, it displays and alerts the second user an incoming SMS message. For the reasons above, the Examiner contends that Isomursu shows all limitations in the claims. In order to overcome the prior art, the Examiner suggests the Applicant clearly defines he term "tone".

the combination of Lee et al. and Scribano et al. disclose all limitations in claim 1. However, the combination of Lee et al. and Scribano et al. do not disclose

#### **Information Disclosure Statement**

2. The references listed in the Information Disclosure Statement filed on 03/01/2011 have been considered by the examiner (see attached PTO-1449 form or PTO/SB/08A and 08B).

#### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102**

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –  
(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an

international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 19-20, 21-25, 27-29, 31-35 and 37-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Isomursu et al. (U.S. 7088990).

Regarding claim 19, Isomursu et al. disclose a schedule transmission method in a mobile terminal having a short message service (SMS) function and a schedule function, the method comprising the steps of:

determining, by a controller, whether a schedule transmission input (meeting) for transmitting a schedule recorded in the mobile terminal (MS1, Fig.1) to another mobile terminal (MS2, Fig. 1) is selected by a user (**col. 3, lines 34-51** of Isomursu et al. disclose that wherein the transmitting terminals comprise means for sending data relating to one of said applications in a user message and means for adding a header to the user message, the header indicating the respective application that the data relates to, and the receiving terminals comprise means for receiving user messages having data and a header relating to one of said applications and means for addressing the data to a respective application according to said header. Furthermore, **col. 8, lines 16-66** of Isomursu et al. disclose that an identifier of an application `Meeting Proposal` can be `Meeting Proposal`, and the information in the application may contain a convenor's name, time and place of the meeting, as well as its subject. If, in a terminal, there is also an electronic calendar application, the transmission of the application related information in question can be connected to the functioning of the calendar application so that, as a response to the transmission of information related to this type of application (Meeting Proposal), a reservation for the meeting at the time in question is made in the calendar); and

if the schedule transmission input is selected, converting a data format of the schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable message for recording in a scheduler (col. 3, lines 4-51 of Isomursu et al. disclose that an application type identifier or header is preferably added to the transmission, so that a receiving terminal identifies the short message as not an ordinary short message, but as a short message containing information relating to and intended for a specific application. Furthermore, col. 6, line 28 to col. 7, line 5 of Isomursu et al. disclose that the transmission of each application related information will be identified by means of a specific code, i.e., an identifier, which enables the receiving terminal to process the received message directly into an application, as specified, containing the received data.),

wherein the data format of the schedule-recordable SMS message is in a format of a message that can be directly recorded as a schedule item in the scheduler (col. 3, lines 4-51 of Isomursu et al. disclose that an application type identifier or header is preferably added to the transmission, so that a receiving terminal identifies the short message as not an ordinary short message, but as a short message containing information relating to and intended for a specific application. Furthermore, col. 6, line 28 to col. 7, line 5 of Isomursu et al. disclose that the transmission of each application related information will be identified by means of a specific code, i.e., an identifier, which enables the receiving terminal to process the received message directly into an application, as specified, containing the received data. Moreover, col. 8, line 16-56 of Isomursu et al. disclose that when receiving this type of application related information, the terminal automatically searches, in the calendar, for a statement of what may already have been agreed upon at the time in question (if entered in the calendar). Thus, the receiver can quickly decide whether to answer `Yes` or `No` to the meeting proposal.); and

transmitting the schedule-recordable message to said another mobile terminal (col. 3, lines 4-51 of Isomursu et al. disclose that an application type identifier or header is preferably added to the transmission, so that a receiving terminal identifies the short message as not an ordinary short message, but as a short message containing information relating to and intended for a specific application. Additionally, col. 8, line 16-56 of Isomursu et al. disclose that when receiving this type of application related information, the terminal automatically searches, in the calendar, for a statement of what may already have been agreed upon at the time in question (if entered in the calendar). Thus, the receiver can quickly decide whether to answer 'Yes' or 'No' to the meeting proposal).

wherein the data form of the schedule-recordable SMS message includes parameters indicating use of an alert tone for the schedule and type of the alert tone (col. 5, line 52 to col. 6, line 60 and col. 7, line 55 to col. 8, line 63. Isomursu et al. disclose the application identifier is displayed to a user of the terminal, e.g. a communicator and, hence, the user notices not having received an ordinary short message, but the information relating to a specific application. Moreover, Isomursu et al. disclose the aforementioned message to call back may be inseparably linked to the "Call Me Back" application and/or "Call Me Back" (as text) can be written as an identifier, which will also be displayed on the display of an ordinary mobile station, in which case, a user of the mobile station in question receiving the message will see that it is a request to call back. Additionally, col. 8, line 16-56 of Isomursu et al. disclose that when receiving this type of application related information, the terminal automatically searches, in the calendar, for a statement of what may already have been agreed upon at the time in question (if entered in the

Art Unit: 2617

calendar). Thus, the receiver can quickly decide whether to answer 'Yes' or 'No' to the meeting proposal).

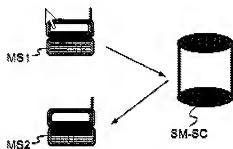


Figure 1

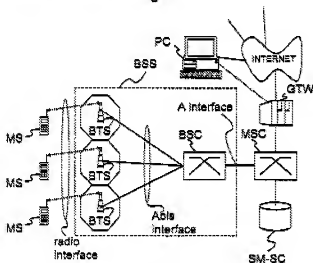


Figure 2

Regarding claim 20, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. Furthermore, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the step comprises the step of repeatedly transmitting the converted message to a plurality of other mobile terminals in transmitting the schedule-recordable message to the other mobile terminals (col. 8, lines 45-56).

Regarding claim 21, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. Furthermore, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the schedule-

recordable SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises a parameter distinguishing a corresponding message is a schedule-recordable SMS message (col. 3, lines 4-51 of Isomursu et al. disclose that an application type identifier or header is preferably added to the transmission, so that a receiving terminal identifies the short message as not an ordinary short message, but as a short message containing information relating to and intended for a specific application. Furthermore, col. 6, line 28 to col. 7, line 5 of Isomursu et al. disclose that the transmission of each application related information will be identified by means of a specific code, i.e., an identifier, which enables the receiving terminal to process the received message directly into an application, as specified, containing the received data. Moreover, col. 8, line 16-56 of Isomursu et al. disclose that when receiving this type of application related information, the terminal automatically searches, in the calendar, for a statement of what may already have been agreed upon at the time in question (if entered in the calendar). Thus, the receiver can quickly decide whether to answer `Yes` or `No` to the meeting proposal.).

Regarding claim 22, this claim is also rejected for the same reason as claim 23.

Regarding claim 23, Isomursu et al. disclose a schedule transmission method in a mobile terminal, comprising the steps of:

if a schedule message transmission input (meeting) for schedule recording to other mobile terminals (MS2, Fig. 1) is selected by a key input, converting, by a controller, a data format of a schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message (col. 3, lines 4-51 of Isomursu et al. disclose that an application type identifier or header is preferably added to the transmission, so that a receiving terminal identifies the short message as not an ordinary short message, but as a short message containing information relating to and intended for a specific

application. Furthermore, **col. 6, line 28 to col. 7, line 5** of Isomursu et al. disclose that the transmission of each application related information will be identified by means of a specific code, i.e., an identifier, which enables the receiving terminal to process the received message directly into an application, as specified, containing the received data. Moreover, **col. 8, line 16-56** of Isomursu et al. disclose that when receiving this type of application related information, the terminal automatically searches, in the calendar, for a statement of what may already have been agreed upon at the time in question (if entered in the calendar). Thus, the receiver can quickly decide whether to answer `Yes` or `No` to the meeting proposal), and

transmitting the schedule-recordable SMS message to the other mobile terminals (**col. 3, lines 4-51** of Isomursu et al. disclose that an application type identifier or header is preferably added to the transmission, so that a receiving terminal identifies the short message as not an ordinary short message, but as a short message containing information relating to and intended for a specific application. Furthermore, **col. 6, line 28 to col. 7, line 5** of Isomursu et al. disclose that the transmission of each application related information will be identified by means of a specific code, i.e., an identifier, which enables the receiving terminal to process the received message directly into an application, as specified, containing the received data. Moreover, **col. 8, line 16-56** of Isomursu et al. disclose that when receiving this type of application related information, the terminal automatically searches, in the calendar, for a statement of what may already have been agreed upon at the time in question (if entered in the calendar). Thus, the receiver can quickly decide whether to answer `Yes` or `No` to the meeting proposal.); and

upon receiving the schedule-recordable SMS message by another mobile terminal, recording, by a controller of the another mobile terminal, schedule information of the received

schedule-recordable SMS message as a schedule if a schedule recording input is selected by a key input of the another mobile terminal **col. 6, line 28 to col. 7, line 5** of Isomursu et al. disclose that the transmission of each application related information will be identified by means of a specific code, i.e., an identifier, which enables the receiving terminal to process the received message directly into an application, as specified, containing the received data. Moreover, **col. 8, line 16-56** of Isomursu et al. disclose that when receiving this type of application related information, the terminal automatically searches, in the calendar, for a statement of what may already have been agreed upon at the time in question (if entered in the calendar). Thus, the receiver can quickly decide whether to answer `Yes` or `No` to the meeting proposal).

wherein the data form of the schedule-recordable SMS message includes parameters indicating use of an alert tone for the schedule and type of the alert tone (col. 5, line 52 to col. 6, line 60 and col. 7, line 55 to col. 8, line 63. Isomursu et al. disclose the application identifier is displayed to a user of the terminal, e.g. a communicator and, hence, the user notices not having received an ordinary short message, but the information relating to a specific application. Moreover, Isomursu et al. disclose the aforementioned message to call back may be inseparably linked to the "Call Me Back" application and/or "Call Me Back" (as text) can be written as an identifier, which will also be displayed on the display of an ordinary mobile station, in which case, a user of the mobile station in question receiving the message will see that it is a request to call back. Additionally, **col. 8, line 16-56** of Isomursu et al. disclose that when receiving this type of application related information, the terminal automatically searches, in the calendar, for a statement of what may already have been agreed upon at the time in question (if entered in the

Art Unit: 2617

calendar). Thus, the receiver can quickly decide whether to answer 'Yes' or 'No' to the meeting proposal).

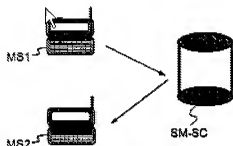


Figure 1

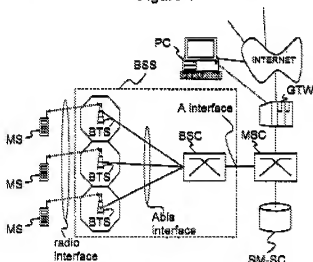


Figure 2

Regarding claim 24, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the schedule message is transmitted using an SMS service (col. 5, lines 8-64).

Regarding claim 25, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the schedule message is transmitted using an E-mail over the internet (col. 1, line 20-34; col. 11, lines 32-67 and col. 16, lines 40-67).

Regarding claim 27, the claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 21.

Regarding claim 28, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 24. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule includes at least one or two or more tags indicating a schedule subject, a date, a time, contents, a schedule lasting time, a phone number of the other party (col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 29, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 25. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step comprises the steps of: determining whether the schedule transmission input for transmitting an message containing schedule information and alert information to another mobile terminal is selected by the user; and if the schedule transmission input is selected, converting a data format of the message into a data format of a schedule-recordable email message, and transmitting the schedule-recordable email message to said another mobile terminal (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 31, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 24. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the step (b) comprises the steps of: upon receiving an SMS message, if the received SMS message is a schedule-recordable message, determining whether a schedule recording key is input; and if the schedule recording key is

input, converting a data format of the received SMS message into a format of a data recordable in a scheduler and recording the converted data in the scheduler (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 32, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 24. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the recording step further: upon receiving an SMS message, if the received SMS message is a schedule-recordable message, determining whether a schedule recording key is input; and if the schedule recording key is input, recording the schedule message (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 33, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 32. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step of recording the schedule containing alert information of the received SMS message comprises: analyzing a schedule contents, an alert mode, and an alert time by consulting data of a data field of the received SMS message; and recording the analyzed schedule contents, alert mode and alert time in the scheduler (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 34, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 32. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step of recording the schedule containing alert information of the received SMS message comprises: checking the schedule by analyzing a preset tagged text for schedule recording in the received SMS message; and recording the checked schedule (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 35, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. Furthermore, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission further comprises recording the received schedule message in a scheduler and then displaying the recorded schedule on an external window if an input for displaying the recorded schedule on the external window is selected by the user (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 37, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. Further, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises a parameter identifying the number of recipients to which the schedule is to be transmitted (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

Regarding claim 38, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. Furthermore, Isomursu et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises parameters indicating a length of the schedule contents, an alert date and a time information of the schedule to be recorded (col. 3, lines 4-52; col. 6, lines 27-60 and col. 8, lines 16-67).

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isomursu et al. in view of Tarkiainen et al. (Pub. No.: 20010041560).

Regarding claim 30, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 25. However, Isomursu et al. do not disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step of converting the data format of the message into the data format of the schedule- recordable message comprises the step of dividing a data field of an message into a subparameter ID (identifier), a subparameter length, an alert mode, an alert time\_year, an alert time\_month, an alert time\_date, an alert time\_hours, an alert time\_minutes, and an alert time\_seconds according to a corresponding schedule, so as to enable the other mobile terminal to be able to record the message as a schedule ([0079] to [0165]).

In an analogous art, Tarkiainen et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step of converting the data format of the message into the data format of the schedule-recordable message comprises the step of dividing a data field of an message into a subparameter ID (identifier), a subparameter length, an alert mode, an alert time\_year, an alert time\_month, an alert time\_date, an alert time\_hours, an alert time\_minutes, and an alert time\_seconds according to a corresponding schedule, so as to enable the other mobile terminal to be able to record the message as a schedule ([0079] to [0165]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Isomursu et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission method wherein the step of converting the data format of the message into the data format of the schedule- recordable message comprises the step of dividing a data field of an message into a subparameter ID (identifier), a subparameter length, an alert mode, an alert

time\_year, an alert time\_month, an alert time\_date, an alert time\_hours, an alert time\_minutes, and an alert time\_seconds according to a corresponding schedule, so as to enable the other mobile terminal to be able to record the message as a schedule, as taught by Tarkiainen et al., the motivation being in order to alert the user incoming meeting.

7. Claims 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isomursu et al. in view of Cronin (Pub. No.: 20030100336).

Regarding claim 36, Isomursu et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. However, Isomursu et al. do not disclose comparing a lasting time of the recorded schedule with a current time, displaying a corresponding schedule on the external window if a date and a time are identical to the current time, and avoiding displaying the corresponding schedule if the time and the lasting time have elapsed.

In an analogous art, Cronin discloses the step of alerting the recorded schedule on an external window comprises the step of comparing a lasting time of the recorded schedule with a current time, alerting a corresponding schedule on the external window if a date and a time are identical to the current time, and avoiding alerting the corresponding schedule if the time and the lasting time have elapsed ([0003] to [0004] and [0011] to [0019]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Isomursu et al. by specifically including the step of alerting the recorded schedule on an external window comprises the step of comparing a lasting time of the recorded schedule with a current time, alerting a corresponding schedule on the external window if a date and a time are identical to the current time, and avoiding alerting

Art Unit: 2617

the corresponding schedule if the time and the lasting time have elapsed, as taught by Cronin, the motivation being in order to command the second device to alert the user when the meeting or appointment threshold condition are met.

### **Conclusion**

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dai A Phuong whose telephone number is 571-272-7896. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday, 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Edouard can be reached on 571-272-7603. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-7687.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Dai A Phuong/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2617  
Date: 04/16/2011